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The CAROLINA FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives / May 1964

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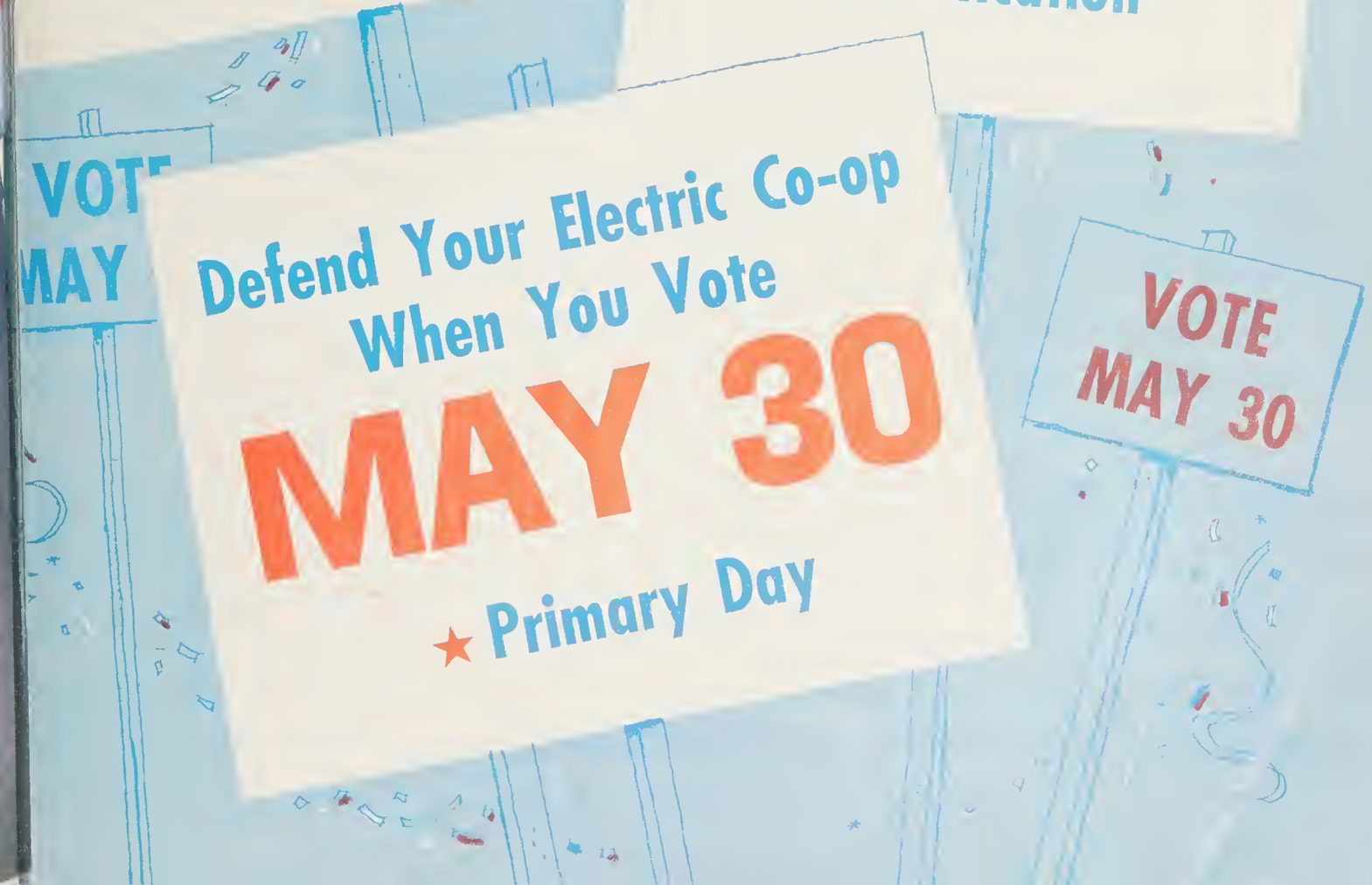
Special Election Issue

- ★ Local
- ★ Statewide
- ★ National

Inside

The Candidates and how they stand on Rural Electrification



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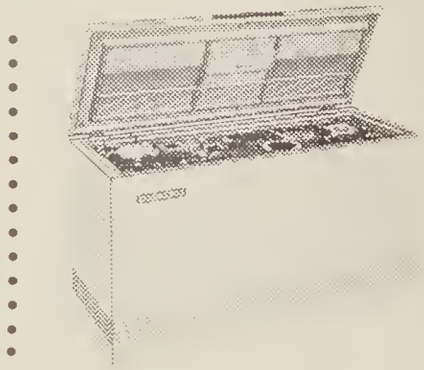

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The Primary Election

In this issue, THE CAROLINA FARMER is attempting to apprise members of North Carolina's electric co-ops of the records and statements on rural electrification of candidates for the General Assembly, as well as those of candidates for statewide and national offices.

There are several reasons for undertaking this task, but foremost among them is the growing importance of the General Assembly in determining whether your electric cooperative will continue to provide you service, or whether it will be forced out of existence.

The policies of your association, adopted by the Board of Directors, clearly state the guidelines under which this issue was assembled.

These policies call for the publishing of records on rural electric and related matters, and for the publishing — as far as they can be ascertained — of pertinent statements of individual candidates.

Voting records, of course, speak for themselves. In all cases where opposed candidates have a record on rural electrification, it is noted in this issue.

We hope that you will give this issue careful study before you cast your vote on primary day. As Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming told a meeting of rural electric people recently, "Every electric cooperative member ought to place the preservation of the co-ops at the top of his priority list of election-year issues before it is too late."

THE CAROLINA FARMER can't tell you how to vote, but if you are interested in your electric cooperative, you can use this issue as a guide in making your voting decisions.

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MAY 30 Primary Races

Governor . . . . . page 8

Congress . . . . . page 10

Lt. Governor . . . . page 12

General Assembly . page 14

The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 19 May, 1964 No.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
TARHEEL ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

J. C. BROWN JR.
EXECUTIVE MANAGER
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RICHARD A. PENCE
EDITOR

JENNIE LAYNE
ASSISTANT EDITOR

ARCHIE HATHCOCK
POWER USE EDITOR
AND ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

LOU MARCO
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

COVER—This is Primary Elect Month in North Carolina. May 3(the exact day, as our cover po out. Inside this issue you'll find s maries of all contested races for U.S. House of Representatives, N.C. General Assembly, and Governor and Lieutenant Gover At left is an index of where th summaries can be found. Some ular features have been left out month so we could carry reports the primary. They will return month. (P.S. Be sure to vote May

FEATURES

5 THE FRONT PORCH
By Dick Pence

6 MAIL BOX
We hear from readers

18 JUST 'TWEEN YOU AND M
By Jennie Layne

22 AROUND THE HOUSE
By Archie Hathcock

ARTICLES

17 MOTHERS' MARCH
Protest high bills

NEWS

7 TARHEEL RURAL LINES
By J. C. Brown Jr.

26 COOLEY ACTS
Bill would limit FPC

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THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

How important is your vote? A look at some elections of the past will show that it can be vitally important.

In 1960, John F. Kennedy was elected by 118,550 votes out of total of more than 68 million. e margin was less than an aver- e of two votes for each precinct the country!

Since it took 269 electoral votes elect our president, slight vote ifts in two states would have rown the election to the House Representatives. A shift of 4,- votes in Illinois—fewer than e in a 1,000—would have thrown at state's 27 electoral votes to xon, and a shift of 4,786 votes South Carolina would have lost nnedy 8 more electoral votes. s remaining total of 268 would have been one short of a majority.

The election of the President of the United States has twice been left up to the House of Representatives. In 1800 Thomas Jefferson was elected by the House after he and Aaron Burr each gathered 73 electoral votes. In 1824, the House chose John Quincy Adams, who had 84 electoral votes, over Andrew Jackson, with 99, and Henry Clay (27) and William H. Crawford (41).

But the closest election of all was in 1876. When the counting was over, Samuel J. Tilden had 184 electoral votes and Rutherford B. Hayes had 163—with 22 votes in dispute. Congress created a special commission of 15 members to resolve the disputed votes. It voted 8-7 to award them to Hayes, making him an 185-184 winner over Tilden.

The commission member who cast the deciding vote was a congressman who had been elected by one vote!

How important is your vote? Remember that some 90 years ago one vote elected a president of the United States.

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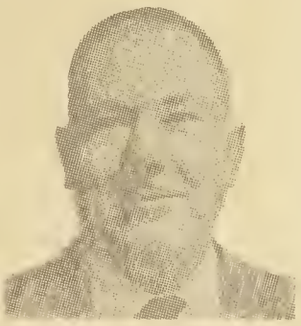

Raymond Smith

"NO MORE SAD STORIES FOR ME!"

arly last July, Raymond Smith of Jacksonville, 1, had 18 acres of top-grade tobacco in the d. He figured it would average 2800 pounds gross about $1800 per acre.

ate last July, Mr. Smith had only seven acres tobacco. Hail had destroyed 11 acres. He had hail insurance.

I could have saved about $9300 on my crop if d been insured against hail with coverage of 00 per acre," says Mr. Smith. "That would have paid my hail insurance premium for 33 and a third years at the current rate."

Mr. Smith can smile confidently now. He's covered against hail damage by NORTH CAROLINA FARM BUREAU INSURANCE COMPANY—on every acre of his tobacco.

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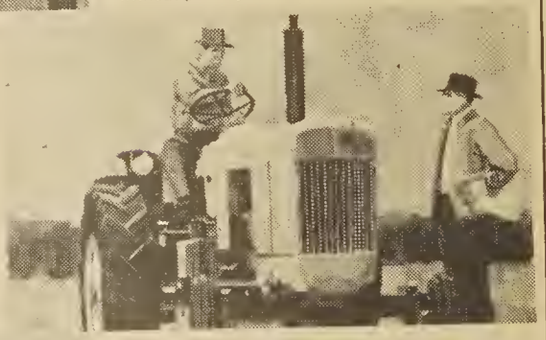

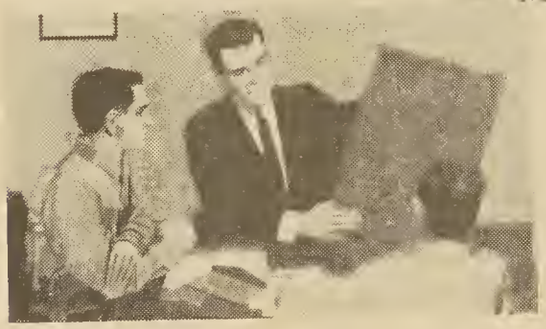

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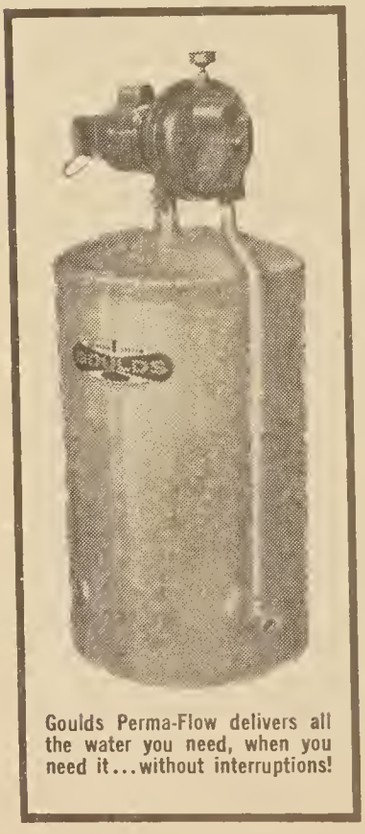

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►Early this month, I found an i sue of THE CAROLINA FARME that had been discarded. Out curiosity, I brought it home ar found it to be quite interesting.

Being a homemaker—one esp cially interested in cooking—I w so happy to find the recipe f "Sweet Potato Surprise Cake" se in by Mrs. James H. Bradshaw Efland, North Carolina. I ha made the cake three times th week for different social functio in our community, and everyo that eats it wants more!

I certainly am glad I broug the magazine home.

Mrs. R. C. Hil
Box 1
Simonton, Tex

►I sure do enjoy your magazi —not only the patterns and cipes, but every page of it.

Viola Dellinger
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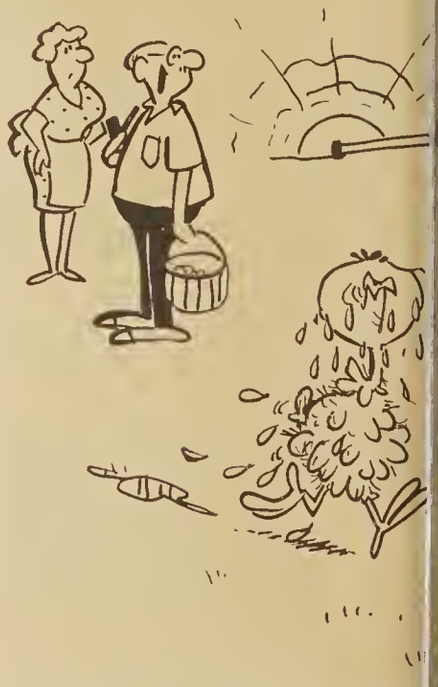


"She's been trying to learn to on the edge of the rain barr

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

By J. C. Brown Jr.

IOW DO YOU DETERMINE YOUR POLITICAL FRIENDS?

IT WASN'T surprising that a recent survey in this state showed that a rge percentage of rural electric co-op members would cross party lines in n election to vote for a candidate who supported their cooperative, or vote gainst one who opposed it.

This is what we mean when we say rural electrification is nonpartisan. doesn't mean nonpolitical. In a democracy, we all have a political sponsibility. Armed with a knowledge of the record and stands of ndidates, we vote for the man who will fight for the things we believe in.

THERE ARE many good men in the May primaries; but from the andpoint of protecting your cooperative against the increasing attacks the power companies, I believe your best bet is to vote for the man with good record. Sometimes this is a vote against a known enemy; sometimes is support for the man who supported you, which it seems reasonable r him to expect.

Records are made up of what the candidate has done. In gubernatorial ndidate Richardson Preyer's case, a part of the record is certainly his mous judicial decision in the Randolph Telephone Membership Corpora- n vs. Central Telephone Company. He overruled the Utilities Commis- n and supported the cooperative. We welcomed it when he rendered the cision, and we are pleased to remind you of it now.

In the case of Fourth District Congressman Harold Cooley, a rural ctric member should be acquainted with the fact that over many years he s been very helpful to rural electrification. His record, which is 82 percent vorable based on votes on rural electric and related legislation, is one of finest in Congress.

Also a part of his record is the fact that last month he introduced in ngress a bill which the cooperatives feel is needed. This bill would exclude m specifically from interference by the Federal Power Commission. The is discussed on page 26.

Another good friend of REA, who has primary opposition, is Congress- n David N. Henderson of the Third District. He has an 83 percent orable voting record on rural electric issues.

NOW, NONE of this means that Judge Preyer's or Congressman ley's opponents might not be strong supporters of your rural electric perative. Judge Preyer, Mr. Cooley, and Mr. Henderson just happen ave good records on REA issues. Elsewhere in this issue, records of all didates for contested offices in the primary are presented, where records t.

ONLY ONE of the major candidates for Governor of North Carolina has a record on matters affecting rural electrification. In 1957, Richardson Preyer, then a Superior Court judge, handed down a ruling in a telephone cooperative case which was favorable to cooperatives.

Preyer reversed a Utilities Commission ruling which ordered Central Telephone Company to extend service to seven persons living inside the territory served by Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation.

The judge said the Commission was in error because it did not recognize the existence of the cooperative, or take into account the activities of the cooperative in providing service in the affected area. He also said that the Commission violated a long-standing "public policy, implicit in the North Carolina statutes, to prevent unnecessary duplication in telephone service," and the public policy to give reasonable protection to the territory which the cooperative had undertaken to serve.

The two other major candidates for the Democratic nomination, Dan Moore and I. Beverly Lake, have no record on rural electric issues. Two of the Republican candidates—Charles Strong and Donald Badgley—have voting records from the 1963 General Assembly (see below).

In an attempt to learn more about the candidates' stands on rural electrification, THE CAROLINA FARMER and Tarheel Electric sent a questionnaire to the major candidates of both parties. Two of the Democratic candidates—Preyer and Moore—and one of the Republican candidates—Badgley—answered the questionnaire.

Here are the questions:

In 1963, Tarheel Electric Membership Association, its 33 member systems, and the League of Municipalities supported House Bill 426, which would have provided for the protection of both cooperative and municipal interests when towns annex co-op consumers. Commercial power companies opposed the bill, which ultimately passed the House but died in the Senate Utilities Committee.

QUESTION 1: If elected Governor of North Carolina, would you actively support House Bill 426 or similar legislation?

Also in 1963, the rural electric cooperatives supported House Bill 816, which attempted to prevent one electric supplier from duplicating another's facilities in order to gain an especially attractive load or to preempt territory. Commercial power companies were the sole opponents of this bill, so far as we could determine. It received a favorable report from a subcommittee of the House Utilities Committee, but was reported unfavorably by the full committee.

QUESTION 2: As Governor, would you actively support House Bill 816 or similar legislation to prevent one supplier from duplicating another's distribution facilities?

The 1963 General Assembly considered and rejected a power company-backed proposal to place electric membership corporations under the N.C. Utilities Commission. Rural electric cooperatives opposed this effort because it would have subjected them to u necessary regulation and severe limited their bargaining abili when negotiating the cost wholesale power supplies. Als the cooperatives are now regula ed in their ability to obtain lo funds by the N.C. Rural Elect fication Authority and the U Rural Electrification Administr tion. A clear need, as well feasibility, for the service to financed must be established fore the N.C. REA recommends loan and the U.S. REA makes it

QUESTION 3: As Govern would you actively oppose placi the electric membership corpo tions under the N.C. Utilities Co mission?

Democratic Primary

I. BEVERLY LAKE—Candid Lake did not respond to the qu tionnaire; he has no record rural electrification issues.

DAN MOORE—Judge Mc submitted a covering letter v his answers, outlining his gen endorsement of the rural elec program. He did not answer sp fically "yes" or "no" to the t questions. His comments on t questions follow:

(1) "I will support legisla to resolve the conflict ari from the municipal annexatio co-op lines in a way which w be fair to all parties. As N Carolina grows, it is inevit that these conflicts will arise, I feel that fair and adequate l lation should be enacted to these conflicts."

(2) "It has long been recogr that duplication of the faci

of one public utility by another rendering like service is economically wasteful and would result in higher-cost service for the consumers served by both. I would strongly urge that representatives of the electric cooperatives and investor-owned power companies make a determined effort to work out a solution to this problem that would be fair to both parties **prior** to the introduction of any proposed bill on this matter. It is my firm belief that reasonable, fair-minded and dedicated men can work out a solution to problems such as presented in this situation, and I know that there are such men in both the electric cooperatives and investor-owned utility companies. I intend to insist on an equitable resolution of the problem based on a detailed study of the problem."

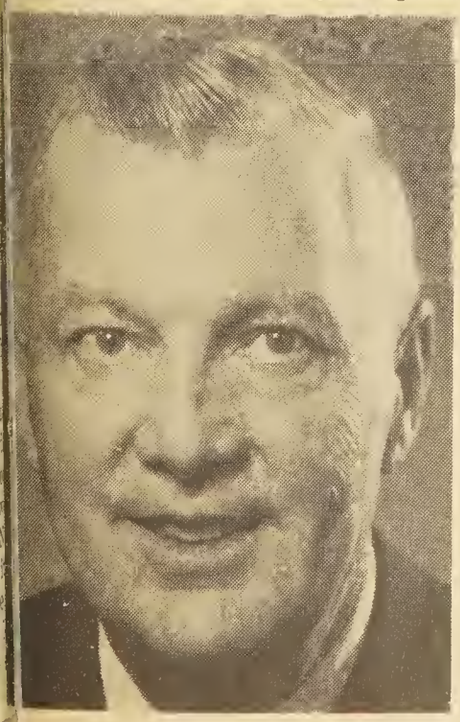
(3) "I fail to see the necessity for placing the electric cooperatives under the North Carolina Utilities Commission. I make this statement because I have seen no abuse by the several boards of directors in the making of rates and because of the fact that the sale of all electric energy by cooperatives must be approved by both the local boards of directors, who are elected directly by the people served by the cooperatives, and by the Rural Electrification Administration. It is my belief that in the event there should appear any necessity for regulatory responsibilities, these responsibilities might well be vested in the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority. In such an event, I would recommend that necessary authority be given to the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority."

Moore is a former Superior Court judge who now is employed as legal counsel for Champion Paper Company. During the Democratic primary campaign to date, he has made several references to the issues surrounding rural electrification. In a speech at Leaksville, Moore said that the rivalry that exists today "between the REA and the power companies has no place in a dynamic and growing state . . . It will be one of the responsibilities of the next governor to work with both the power companies and the REA to resolve the differences that now exist."

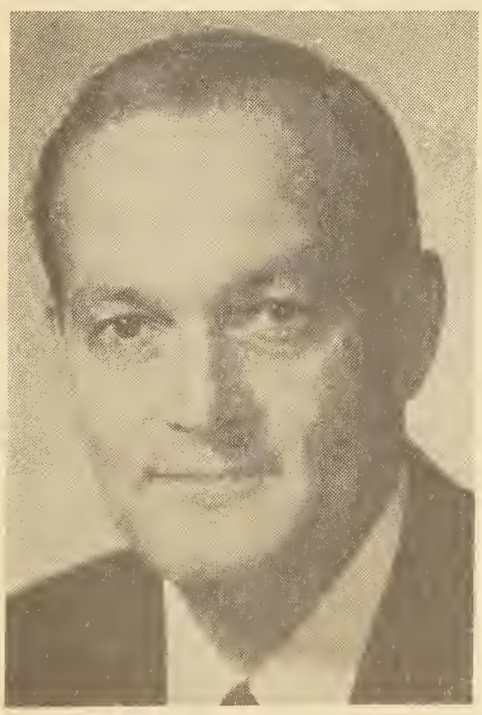
RICHARDSON PREYER—Judge Preyer's answers to the Tarheel questionnaire were all favorable. In two cases he answered with an outright "yes," and on the other he had slight reservations about the 1,000-foot clause in the original bill on duplication of facilities. Preyer's answers:

(1) "**Yes.** I would support fair legislation to reduce wasteful duplication so that the consumer would get the maximum benefits for his money."

(2) "I would certainly support fair legislation to end duplication



Moore



Preyer

of facilities, although there are technical aspects to this problem which make it a difficult one to resolve. For instance, there may be questions as to whether the figure of 1,000 feet set forth in H.B. 816 is the most desirable figure. I feel we should have some safeguards to prevent one supplier from invading the historic territory of another supplier. As you know, my ruling in the Central Telephone Company case recognized both the historic fact of the cooperatives' existence as well as their ability to serve their customers."

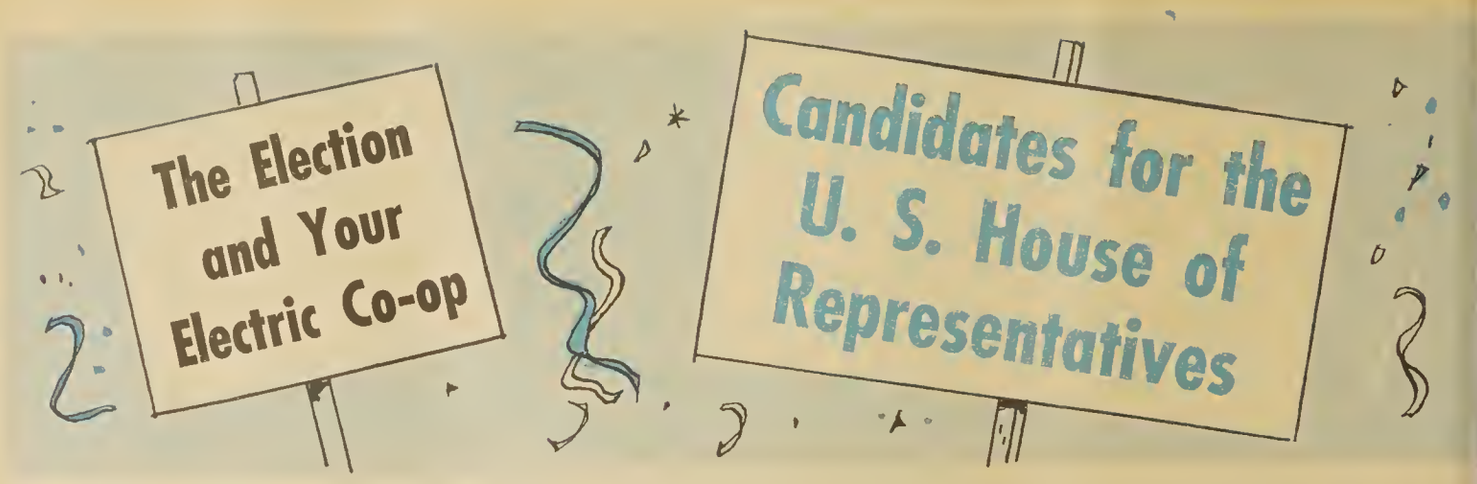
(3) "**Yes.** The fine record of the Rural Electrification Administration's supervision of our rural cooperatives speaks for itself."

As he mentioned in his answer, Preyer was the author of a court decision favorable to a telephone cooperative in 1957. He ruled that the N.C. Utilities Commission couldn't disregard the cooperative's legitimate interests simply because the cooperative did not come under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Preyer, from Greensboro, resigned as a federal judge to campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor. During his campaign he has made several strong statements supporting electric cooperatives and calling for the State Utilities Commission "to protect the people of North Carolina from unfair and unreasonable rates."

He also said, "I would also like to make it clear at this time that I am not one of those who thinks

(Continued on page 24)



There are six primary races for seats in the U. S. House of Representatives in the May 30 primary —three races on the Democratic side and three on the Republican.

In order to obtain the views of the candidates, THE CAROLINA FARMER sent them a questionnaire containing the following explanation and questions:

There are at least ten bills in the House and two in the Senate to increase the REA interest rate by various formulas and in various ways. Bills such as these continue to come despite the fact that Congress has repeatedly reaffirmed low-interest loans to REA borrowers to accomplish the goal of parity of electric rates and service for people in rural areas, where electric revenues are much lower than in urban areas.

1. Would you support the continuation of low-interest REA loans?

The House and Senate committee report accompanying the 1964 agricultural appropriations bill contains language which severely limits the authority of the REA administrator in making loans for the purpose of generation or transmission. In effect, these restrictions give private power companies veto power over such loans. It appears to give them the opportunity to build lines in the heart of electric co-op territory, thus impairing the security of the co-ops' territory.

2. Would you try to remove these unreasonable restrictions from the REA administration?

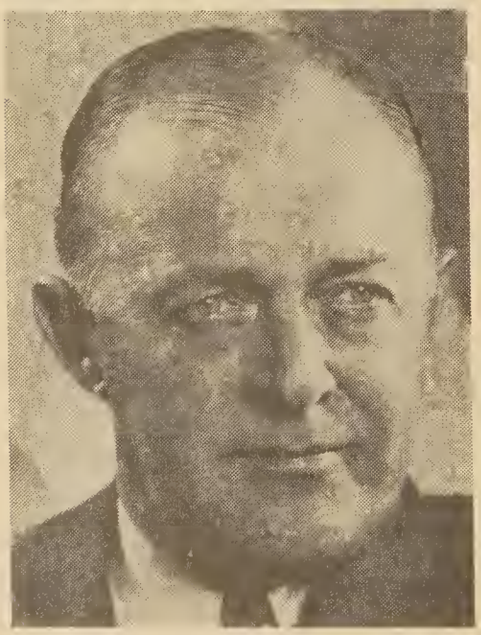
Communities in and around rural areas served by electric co-operatives badly need facilities to help attract industry. Unless rural areas can develop nonfarm opportunities, our electric cooperatives will be tied ever closer to the need for federal loan funds. Co-operatives have been active i promoting rural development, thu improving their growth potentia

3. Would you support rural ele tric cooperatives in their effor to promote community facilitie rural area development and oth programs to stimulate new job o portunities in rural areas?

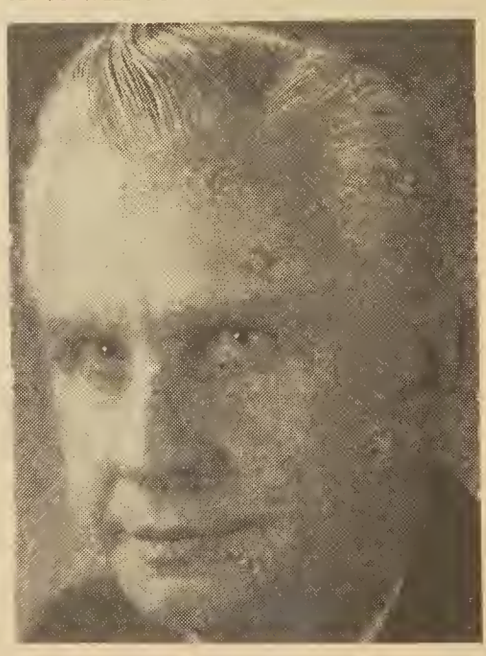
Answers given by the cand dates to these questions are list below. On the opposite page a listed the voting records of t incumbents who are facing p mary opposition.

DISTRICT 3
Democratic Primary

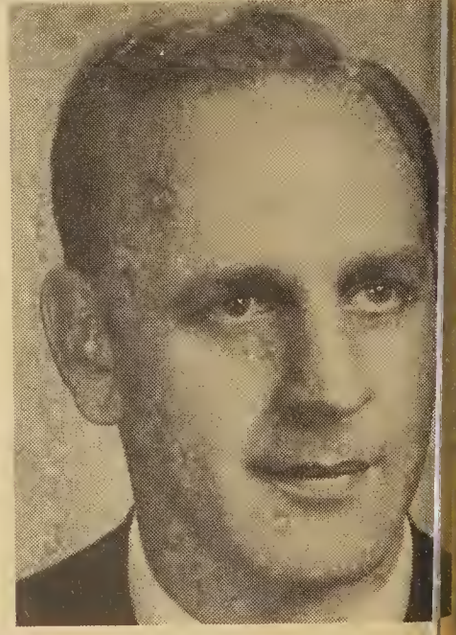
David N. Henderson, Wallace, the present Congressman from t 3rd District. He has a voting r ord on rural electrification and lated issues that is 83 percent f



Cooley



Albright



Henderson

rable. Henderson's answers:
1." YES, especially for the small ›operatives and those financially ıable to pay an interest rate loser to the cost of money when ›rrowed by the U.S. Government. think consideration should be ven to increasing interest rates those cooperatives that can af›rd to pay higher rates for loans ade for purposes other than ısic transmission or distribution ıes and essential plant equipent to insure complete area covage."
2. "YES, however, I think the adinistrator should be careful in aking such loans only when a ed is conclusive."
3. "YES. I think loans for recational facilities, even though oviding jobs and tourism, should t be made."

S. A. Chalk, Jr. (no photo availle) has no voting record, but anered the questions as follows:
1. "NO. I am opposed to governnt loans to anyone and do not lieve it is in the best interest of e REA when the disadvantages such a policy are considered. operatives operate in other eas without government loans private benefit and this can be ne to get back some of the freem we have lost."
2. "Answer to question No. 1 minates consideration of No. 2. favor getting the Federal govment out of the local power siness in order to reduce govment expense and taxes. I do favor the Federal governnt lending money to railds, airlines, shipping comies, or anyone else and do not nt the credit of the government d to guarantee such loans."
3. "I endorse the rural electric perative principle and favor activity that would put the peratives on a sounder basis ancially, so they could render ter service. Here again I favor s being done on their own rces without expenditure of leral funds. It can be done at a ing in cost."

DISTRICT 4
Democratic Primary

Harold D. Cooley, present Consman from the 4th District,
(Continued on page 13)

Voting Records Of Opposed Representatives

(Votes in color considered favorable to rural electric co-ops)

	Cooley	Henderson	Scott
1. To add $10 million in REA loan funds for 1944	Y		
2. To restore $25 million in REA loan funds for 1948 which were cut in com.	Y		
3. To increase REA loan funds for 1948 by $25 million.	Y		
4. To appropriate an additional $300 million in REA loan funds for 1948	O		
5. To appropriate an additional $100 million in REA loan funds for 1948	Y		
6. To appropriate an additional $450,000 for REA's administrative expenses, 1948	Y		
7. To pass the bill setting up rural telephone program	Y		
8. To kill appropriation for transmission lines from Kerr Dam to co-ops	Y		
9. To return Interior Appropriations Bill to committee to increase spending	O		
10. To reject bill to give Niagara water power to commercial power companies	O		
11. To pass above Niagara bill	O		
12. Amendment (Atomic Energy Act, 1954) permitting patent owners to deny use to others	N		
13. To reject 1954 Atomic Energy Act, excluding co-ops from participation	Y		
14. Atomic Energy Act of 1954 without amendments protecting public interest	N		
15. For at least 2 hours debate on Frying Pan-Arkansas federal power project	N		
16. To accept Senate-House report on Public Works Appropriations	Y		
17. To kill bill directing AEC to speed atomic energy program	N		
18. To return to committee (reject) above bill	N		
19. To consider Kerr Bill preventing raise in power rates to southwest co-ops	Y		
20. Passage of Kerr Bill	Y		
21. Investigation of federal money policy (affecting REA interest rate)	X		N
22. To permit State of New York to develop Niagara power	Y		Y
23. Amendment to prevent federal construction of two atomic power reactors	N		N
24. To amend AEC bill in 1957 to make it unfavorable to co-ops and public bodies	N		N
25. To add $30 million in 1958 for previously-approved power projects	N		N
26. To send Public Works Bill for 1959 to committee for striking power projects	N		N
27. 1959 Public Works Bill authorizing flood control, hydro power, etc.	Y		Y
28. Price-Humphrey—to restore loan-making authority to REA Administrator	Y		Y
29. Override veto of Price-Humphrey	Y		Y
30. To recommit TVA Self-Financing	N		Y
31. TVA Self-Financing	Y		N
32. To accept Senate amendments, TVA Self-Financing	Y		N
33. Public Works Appropriations for 1960, including resource projects	Y		Y
34. Override veto of 1960 Public Works	P		Y
35. Public Works Appropriations for 1960, reduced 2½ per cent from original	O		Y
36. Override veto of 2nd 1960 Public Works Appropriations	P		Y
37. To recommit Area Redevelopment Bill to replace text of bill to omit rural areas	N	N	O
38. Area Redevelopment Bill	Y	Y	X
39. To accept conference report of Area Redevelopment Bill	Y	N	N
40. To table motion instructing House on generating facilities for Hanford reactor	N	Y	N
41. To instruct conferees not to accept amendment authorizing Hanford generating	Y	N	Y
42. To recommit Public Works Bill to strike funds for the Colorado River lines	X	N	Y
43. Public Works Bill with funds for Colorado lines	O	Y	Y
44. To accept conference report providing for one generating unit at Hanford	X	Y	N
45. To prohibit generation at Hanford	Y	N	Y
46. To disagree with Senate approval of generation at Hanford	N	O	Y
47. To instruct conferees not to agree with Senate on Hanford generation	N	X	Y
48. To recommit Public Works Bill with instructions to delete certain projects	Y	Y	Y
49. Passage of Public Works Appropiations Bill	Y	Y	Y
50. To disagree with Senate authorization of Knowles Dam (Mont.)	Y	O	Y
Number of votes	64	14	32
Number favorable	47	10	15
Number unfavorable	10	2	16
Not voting	7	2	1
Percent of votes favorable	82	83	48

The Election and Your Electric Co-op

Major Candidates for Lieutenant Governor

The post of Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina is an important one because he presides over the State Senate. As such, he appoints committees which act on legislation which can affect rural electrification.

In order that you could have a summary of the feelings of the three major Democratic candidates for the lieutenant governorship, THE CAROLINA FARMER invited them to submit statements on rural electrification.

H. CLIFTON BLUE

Blue, as Speaker of the 1963 House of Representatives, did not cast any record votes on rural electric matters. He wrote THE CAROLINA FARMER as follows:

"The REA has had a large and favorable impact on the development of this State and it should have the right to continue to serve the people. It has made obsolete the lantern and the kerosene lamp in hundreds and thousands of homes. There are the vital, privately owned public utility companies, serving well and paying taxes. There should be, and I am sure there can be, common ground on which both can serve the people.

"During the 1963 session of the General Assembly, I offered the services of my office as Speaker in an attempt to work out reasonable legislation dealing with the public utility issue.

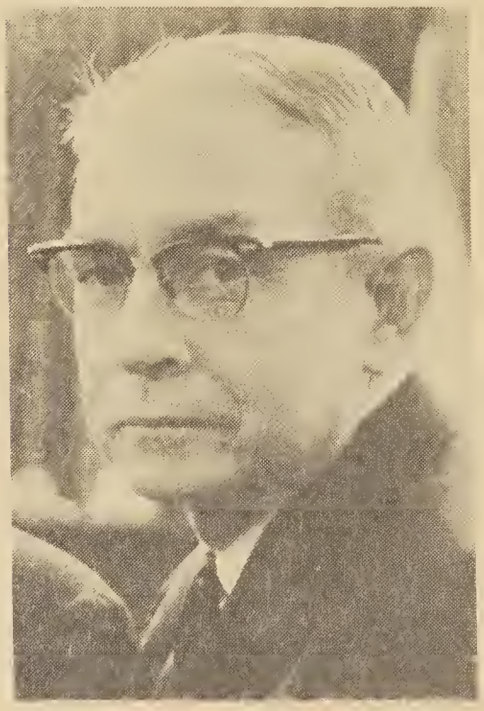
"I hope that my record as a state legislator and as Speaker of the House will attest that I will try to do what is right, deal fairly with all groups and see that all groups are given fair hearings and consideration."

JOHN JORDAN

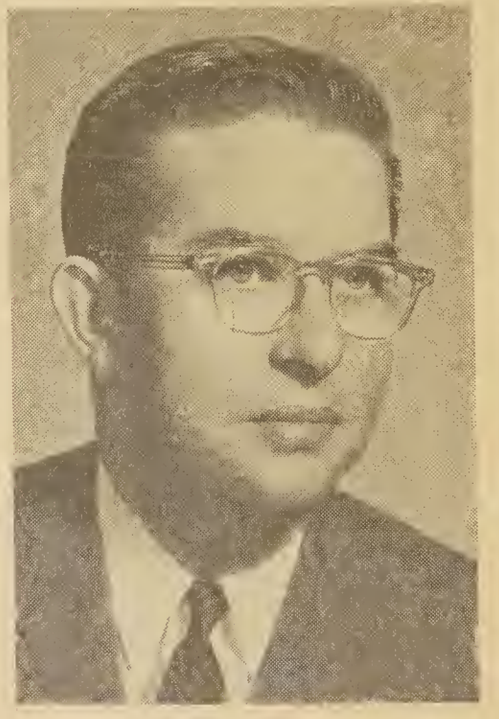
Jordan, in two sessions as Senator in the General Assembly, has cast four record votes on rur electric legislation, and all fo have been favorable to your el tric co-op. Jordan's statement:

"You have already been t through this magazine of my r ord of support of North Carolin electric cooperatives through my three terms in the State S ate. This has not been a politi asset for me, but actually has be a liability. This is because onl small cooperative exists in my d trict, whereas there is situa here the home office of a la and powerful commercial po company. Nevertheless, becaus believe in the principle of ru electrification and wish to se protected, I have supported t principle by both word and de The result has been to incur wrath and consistent opposit of the commercial power compa

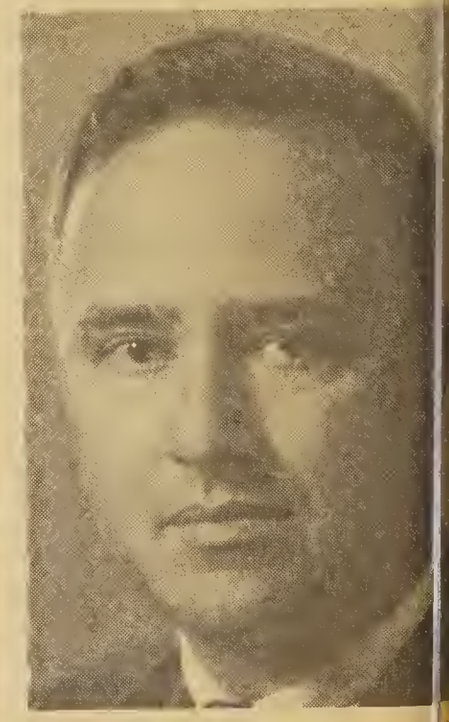
"The enemies of REA are say that the membership of the e



Blue



Jordan



Scott

ic cooperatives of North Caro-
na will in this election abandon
e legislator who stood by them
the times of need. They are say-
g that all other legislators
ould take heed of this fact and
at it proves that it does not pay
support REA in the General
ssembly.

"The answer to these charges
sts with you—the men and wo-
en of rural North Carolina. I
lieve that you will be fair and
uitable and that is all I ask."

ROBERT W. (BOB) SCOTT

Scott, as former Master of the
C. State Grange and Chairman
the N. C. Consumers Commit-
e for Low-Cost Power, was an
tive supporter of rural electri-
ation during the 1963 General
sembly. Both the Grange and
e Consumers Committee backed
ur cooperative all the way.
ott's statement:

'The electric membership corp-
ations—and the people of North
rolina—are entitled to fair leg-
ation that will protect them
m unnecessary duplication of
ctric facilities, and that will
otect the rights of all parties
en the consumers of an electric
op are annexed onto a town.

'I actively worked for such leg-
tion during the last General
sembly and still support such
ectives. People in rural electri-
ation also know that I support-
the position of co-ops against
posals to place them under a
tile N. C. Utilities Commission.
There is, of course, a place for
h private power companies and
al electric cooperatives in
th Carolina—but the ground
es under which both can work
the progress of our state need
be clearly spelled out by our
eral Assembly."

CONGRESS

(Continued from page 11)

has a voting record on rural electric and related issues that is 82 percent favorable. He answered the questionnaire in the following way:

"I think that my vigorous and consistent support of REA is well known to all those who have worked so long and so hard to turn on the lights in Rural America. The original RE Act was handled by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which the late Hon. Sam Rayburn then was Chairman. Jurisdiction over REA legislation was transferred in 1944 to the House Committee on Agriculture. I have been a Member of the Committee on Agriculture during all of these 20 years, and I have served as Chairman 11 of these years, since this Committee was vested with the REA responsibility.

"In all of my service in the Congress, I have experienced no greater satisfaction and pride than to have had a part, as a Member and Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, in the great accomplishment of REA in behalf of the people on our farms who feed and clothe us.

"I participated in the enactment of the original RE Act and have voted for every REA bill from that time until the present time. I have favored low interest rates for REA and I am certain that I will continue to favor low interest rates for REA in the future. I do not favor unreasonable restrictions upon the authority of the Administrator of REA in making loans for generation and transmission. Certainly I am not in favor of legislation 'upon an appropriation bill.'"

R. Mayne Albright, Raleigh, has represented N. C. Electric Membership Corporation in legal proceedings. He has also worked with other electric cooperatives in the state. His answers to the questions:

1. "YES. I have satisfied myself, after investigation, that recently revised restrictions on the REA administrator assure that: (a) in regard to section 5 of the RE Act, the requested loan may not be used in competition with private sources of credit; (b) the co-op is required to remit to the Federal Government all collections of principal and interest on Section Five loans used for relending to commercial or industrial consumers. This provision clearly establishes that the REA borrower may not retain any amount collected as interest on such loans; (c) the co-op has full responsibility for repaying the loan to the Federal Government."

2. "YES. I do not think the private power companies should have the veto power over the right of the co-ops to serve the territory they have developed. On the other hand, I do not believe that the co-ops should invade the territory of the private power companies."

3. "YES. Rural area development and new job opportunities are one of North Carolina's greatest needs. Only $25,000 of REA funds have been loaned to develop new industries in North Carolina; but, nevertheless, North Carolina's 33 rural electric co-ops, through local leadership and organization, have been instrumental in launching 65 new industries, which created some 7,000 new jobs over an 18-month period."

DISTRICT 4
Republican Primary

John W. Thedieck, Raleigh, and **James C. Gardner,** Rocky Mount, have no voting records, did not respond to the questionnaire.

DISTRICT 5
Democratic Primary

Ralph J. Scott, Danbury, has a voting record of 48 percent on rural electric and related issues. He answered all three questions with a simple "YES." (No photo available.)

Frank Freeman, Dobson, has no voting record, did not respond to the questionnaire.

DISTRICT 10
Republican Primary

W. Hall Young, Minneapolis, and **Edward H. Smith,** Kings Mountain, have no voting records, did not respond to the questionnaire.

The Election and Your Electric Co-op

Candidates for the N. C. General Assembly

Senate

Below are listed all primary races which are contested. In some cases, by rotation agreements between the counties, only the residents of certain counties can vote to nominate a candidate. These instances are noted after the District number. To find out which district you are in, please consult the map on this page. If your district does not appear in the following listing, it means there is no primary contest.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

DISTRICT 2 (one seat):

Ashley B. Futrell, Beaufort County—no record on rural electrification issues.

P. D. Midgett, Jr., Hyde County—voted against electric co-ops' position on two occasions in the 1961 Senate and on two occasions in the 1963 Senate.

William T. Ralph, Beaufort County—no record on rural electrification issues.

DISTRICT 4 (one seat):

Zennie L. Riggs, Onslow County — no record on rural electric issues.

Venters

Carl V. Venters, Onslow County—voted in favor of your electric co-op on all three record votes in the House of Representatives during the 1963 session. Venters introduced all rural electric legislation supported by the co-ops in the '63 session.

DISTRICT 5 (two seats):

Rufus E. Butner, Jr., Carteret County—no voting record on rural electric issues.

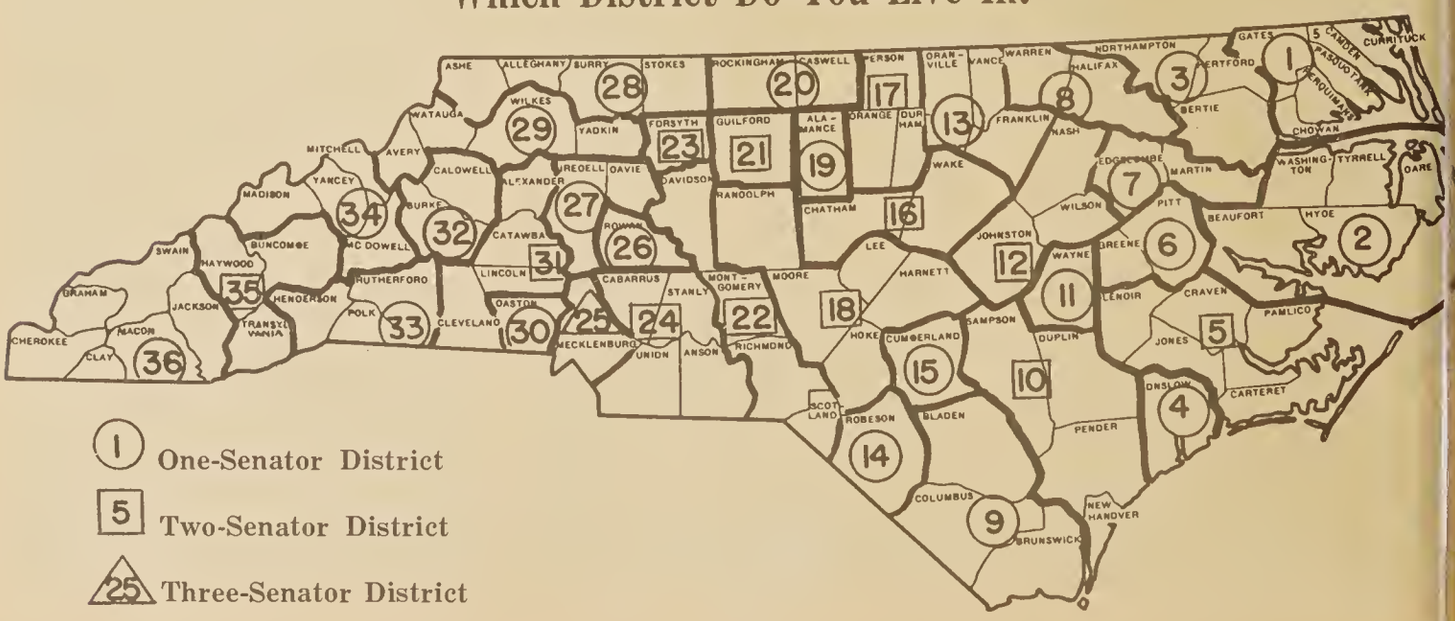
Burl G. Hardison, Craven County—no voting record on rural electric issues.

Thomas J. White, Lenoir County—in two record votes in the 19 Senate, voted against your co- on both occasions; in 1963, he al voted against your co-op on bo record votes. In 1961, White intr duced an amendment which wou have forced co-ops to give up co sumers to power companies wh annexed by towns. He was consi ered the leader of anti-REA forc in both of the last two sessions.

Whitehurst

Sam L. Whitehurst, Craven County—voted favor of the po tion taken your electric op on all thr record votes the 1963 Gene Assembly House of Rep sentatives. Whitehurst, making first try for the Senate, is c sidered to be one of your elect co-op's strong backers.

Which District Do You Live In?



DISTRICT 6 (one seat):

Robert Lee Humber, Pitt County—in the 1961 General Assembly he voted in favor of your co-op on one record vote and against it on the other, the same record he compiled in 1963, giving him a 50 percent voting record.

Walter B. Jones, Pitt County—a former House member, he was an active and effective worker on behalf of rural electric co-ops during the 1963 General Assembly.

DISTRICT 7 (one seat, only those living in Edgecombe County can vote this primary):

Shelton

H. G. Shelton, Edgecombe County—voted in favor of your co-operative's position on all four record votes during the last two sessions of the General Assembly. Shelton introduced legislation backed by electric cooperatives during the 1961 session.

Cameron S. Weeks—has no voting record on electric co-op issues. However, in 1953 he made a motion in committee which led to killing anti-co-op legislation.

DISTRICT 8 (one seat, only Halifax residents may vote this primary):

Julian R. Alsbrook, Halifax County—no voting record.

A. Reed Johnson, Halifax County—no voting record.

L. Taylor Oakes, Halifax County—no voting record.

Richard M. Taylor, Halifax County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 9 (one seat):

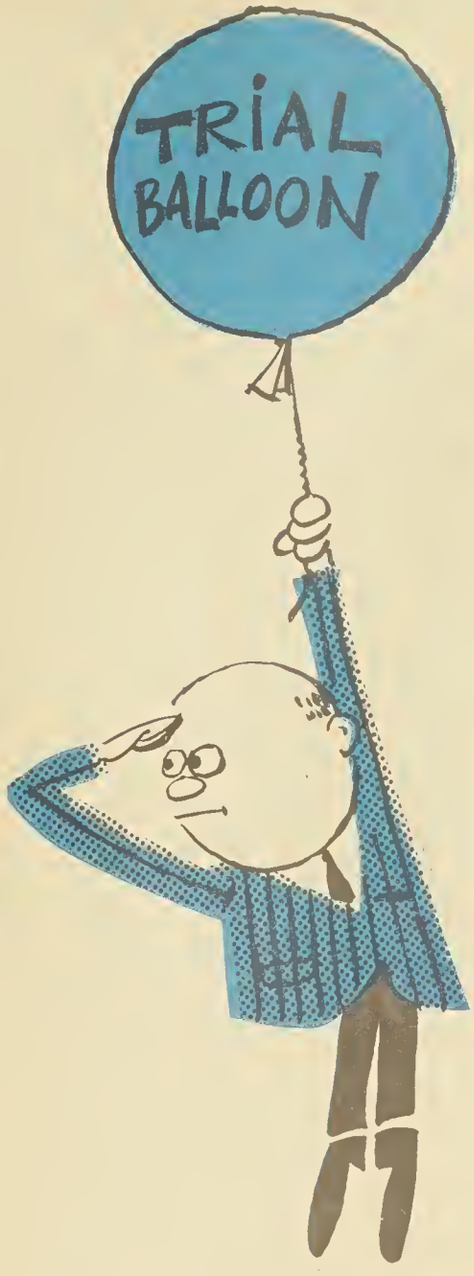
Carl Meares, Columbus County—on both record votes in the Senate during 1963, Meares voted against the position taken by your electric cooperative.

Sankey W. Robinson, Columbus County—a strong supporter of rural electrification.

DISTRICT 13 (one seat, only Vance residents can vote):

James P. Green, Vance County—no voting record.

Fred S. Royster, Vance County—no voting record.



DISTRICT 16 (two seats, only Wake residents can vote):

Ruffin Bailey, Wake County—no voting record.

Jyles J. Coggins, Wake County—in the House of Representatives in 1963, Coggins voted against your cooperative on two occasions and in favor of it on one occasion.

W. G. Enloe, Wake County—no voting record.

Akers Moore, Wake County—no voting record.

Walter Rand, Wake County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 17 (two seats; Durham County's seat is uncontested; the other goes to Orange County this term):

Don S. Matheson, Orange County—no voting record.

Robert B. Midgette, Orange County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 18 (two seats):

Voit Gilmore, Moore County—no voting record.

Charles A. Hostetler, Hoke County—no voting record.

Morgan

John R. Ingram, Randolph County—no voting record.

Robert Morgan, Harnett County—voted in favor of your electric cooperative on both Senate roll call votes during the 1963 General Assembly.

B. Harry Register, Jr., Lee County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 19 (one seat):

Scott

William E. DeLoatch, Alamance County—no voting record.

Ralph H. Scott, Alamance County—in the 1963 Senate, he voted in favor of legislation backed by your cooperative on both roll call votes; in 1961, he voted in favor of legislation backed by your cooperative on both Senate roll call votes.

DISTRICT 20 (one seat, only Caswell residents can vote):

Sam M. Bason, Caswell County—no voting record.

Oscar W. Crumpton, Caswell County—no voting record.

H. G. Page, Caswell County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 21 (two seats):

Ed Kemp, Guilford County—no voting record.

L. P. McLendon, Jr., Guilford County—no voting record.

H. N. Simpson, Guilford County—no voting record.

Thomas Turner, Guilford County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 23 (two seats):

Nathaniel S. Crews, Forsyth County—no voting record.

Gordon Hanes, Forsyth County—voted against your co-op's position on both Senate record votes in 1963.

(See next page)

Carroll E. Poplin, Forsyth County—no voting record.

William Z. Wood, Forsyth County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 24 (two seats; there is no contest for the seat which goes to Anson County this session; only Union residents can vote for other seat):

Richard S. Clark, Union County—closely associated with rural electric cooperatives and former attorney for Randolph EMC.

C. Frank Griffin, Union County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 25 (three seats):

Irwin Belk, Mecklenburg County—voted against your cooperative on both record votes during the 1963 General Assembly.

Martha W. Evans, Mecklenburg County—voted against your cooperative on three House record votes in 1963.

W. Craig Lawing, Mecklenburg County—no voting record.

Herman A. Moore, Mecklenburg County—no voting record.

William H. Morrow, Jr., Mecklenburg County—no voting record.

Leon Olive, Mecklenburg County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 27 (one seat):

J. A. Barker, Jr., Iredell County—no voting record.

James V. Johnson, Iredell County—voted against your electric cooperative on two Senate record votes in 1961 and on two Senate record votes in 1963.

DISTRICT 31 (one seat, only Cleveland County residents can vote):

Charles C. Heath, Cleveland County—no voting record.

Jack H. White, Cleveland County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 32 (one seat):

Dennis S. Cook, Caldwell County—on two record votes in the 1961 Senate, he voted in favor of legislation backed by your cooperative on both roll call votes.

Claude F. Seila, Caldwell County—worked actively on behalf of rural electric co-ops during the 1963 General Assembly.

DISTRICT 33 (one seat):

B. T. Jones, Rutherford County—voted against legislation backed by electric co-ops on both roll call votes in the 1963 Senate.

Clarence O. Ridings, Rutherford County—closely associated with rural electrification, a pioneer in the development of Rutherford EMC.

DISTRICT 34 (one seat):

Clyde M. Norton, McDowell County—no voting record.

Zeno H. Ponder, Madison County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 35 (two seats, one each from Haywood and Buncombe counties):

Way J. Abel, Haywood County—no voting record.

Yates

Herbert L. Hyde, Buncombe County—no voting record.

Landon Roberts, Buncombe County—no voting record.

Oral L. Yates, Sr., Haywood County—voted in favor of legislation supported by rural electrics on both Senate roll call votes in the 1963 General Assembly.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

DISTRICT 21 (two seats):

John P. Causby, Guilford County—no voting record.

Oscar H. Doggett, Guilford County—no voting record.

John L. Osteen, Guilford County—no voting record.

Calvin Strickland, Guilford County—no voting record.

James L. Williams, Guilford County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 26 (one seat):

F. H. Bostian, Rowan County—no voting record.

C. U. Parrish, Rowan County—no voting record.

DISTRICT 29 (one seat):

C. S. Eggers, Sr., Watauga County—no voting record.

F. D. B. Harding, Yadkin County—in the 1963 House of Representatives, he voted against your cooperative on one record vote, in favor of it on another, and did not vote on the third.

T. E. Story, Wilkes County—voted against your cooperative on both record votes in the 1963 Senate.

House

Below are listed candidates for the House of Representatives in the May 30 primary. If your county is not listed, it means that it has no contest for the nomination. Unless otherwise indicated, one seat is at stake.

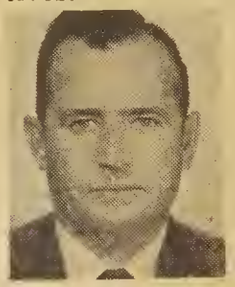
DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

ALLEGHANY—No voting records for **R. E. Black**, **A. V. Choate** and **G. Glenn Nichols**, all of Sparta.

ASHE—No voting records for **Basil D. Barr**, West Jefferson and **Jack Lawson**, Jefferson.

Sermons

BEAUFORT—No voting record for **John C Broome**, Aurora; **Wayland J. Sermons**, Washington, voted in favor of legislation backed by electric co-ops on three roll call votes in the 1963 House of Representatives.



Williamson

BRUNSWICK—No voting record for **W. J. Mc Lamb, Sr.**, Shallotte. **Odell Williamson**, Shallotte, voted in favor of legislation backed by electric co-ops on all three roll call votes in the 1963 House of Representatives.

BUNCOMBE (two seats)— **I. Crawford**, Asheville, voted against your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 House. **Gordon C. Greenwood**, Black Mountain, voted against your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 House. No voting records for **Robert E. Riddle**, Asheville, and **Herman E. Smith**, Asheville.

CASWELL—No voting record for **Jno. O. Gunn**, Yanceyville, and **David W. Wright, Jr.**, Ruffin.

CLEVELAND—No voting records for **Robert Z. Falls**, **Fred**

Simons and H. Fields Young, Jr., all of Shelby.

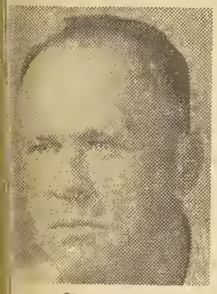
Williamson

COLUMBUS — No voting record for **Ralph Gore**, Nakina. **Arthur W. Williamson**, Chadbourn, voted in favor of legislation backed by your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 General Assembly.

CRAVEN—No voting records for **Paul M. Cox, R. C. Godwin** and **Owen Meredith**, all of New Bern.

O'Hanlon

CUMBERLAND (three seats)—No voting records for **Joel W. Lambert, Joe B. Raynor**, and **Wilson F. Yarborough**, all of Fayetteville. **I. H. O'Hanlon**, Fayetteville, voted in favor of your electric co-op on two roll call votes in the 1963 House, and voted "present" on a third vote.


Sawyer

CURRITUCK—No voting record for **Vernon E. Parker, Jr.**, Spot. **Milburn E. Sawyer**, Powells Point, voted in favor of your electric co-op on all three of the record votes in the 1963 House of Representatives.

Johnson

DUPLIN — No voting record for **M. B. (Butler) Cavanaugh**, Wallace. **Hugh S. Johnson, Jr.**, Snow Hill, voted for legislation favored by your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 House of Representatives, and was one of the floor leaders in debate on these measures.

DURHAM (two seats)—No voting records for **Howard Easley, W. Vance Hofler, H. M. Michaux, Jr.**, and **Ted G. Stone**; all Durham. **Nick Galifianakis**, Durham, voted against measures supported by your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 General Assembly's House.

FORSYTH (three seats)—No voting records for **Wesley Bailey, William R. Crawford, E. Marshall Dunn**, and **C. J. Hyatt**, all Winston-Salem. **Fred F. Bahnson, Jr.**, and **Claude M. Hamrick**, both of Winston-Salem, voted against your electric co-op's position on all three record votes in the 1963 House.

Speed

FRANKLIN — No voting records for **Norris W. Collins**, Franklinton, and **James T. Moss**, Youngsville.

James D. Speed, Louisburg, voted in favor of the position taken by your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 House of Representatives.

GASTON (two seats) — **Steve Dolley** and **Hoyle T. Efird** (both of Gastonia) both voted against the position of your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 House. No voting record for **Ralph Phillips**, Gastonia.

GRANVILLE—No voting record for **Claude A. Renn**, Oxford. **Joe A. Watkins**, Oxford, voted against the position of your electric co-op on two occasions and in favor of it once during the 1963 House.

GREENE—**H. (Jack) Hagen**, Maury, and **C. Francis Sugg**, Snow Hill, do not have voting records. **I. Joseph Horton**, Snow Hill, voted in favor of the position taken by your electric co-op on two occasions and against it on a third.

GUILFORD (four seats) — No voting records for **R. V. Gamble, Major S. High, C. W. Phillips, W. M. Short**, and **Ross E. Strange**, all of Greensboro; and **Jerry Dee Moize** and **D. P. Whitley, Jr.**, both of High Point.

HALIFAX—No voting record for **Thomas C. Cofield**, Enfield. **Thorne Gregory**, Scotland Neck, voted in favor of the position of electric co-ops on two occasions and against their position on the third during the 1963 House sessions.

HARNETT—No voting record for **Carson Gregory**, Angier. **H. D. Mabe**, Erwin, voted in favor of the position taken by electric co-ops on two occasions and against that position on a third in the House in 1963.

HENDERSON—No voting records for **Ray B. Shealy** and **H. Lee Walker**, both of Hendersonville.

HERTFORD—No voting record for **Charles S. Deloatch, Jr.**, Murfreesboro. **Robert H. Jernigan, Jr.**, Ahoskie, voted in favor of legislation backed by electric co-ops on two occasions and against it once in the 1963 House.

Lupton

HYDE—**W. J. Lupton**, Swan Quarter, backed your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 House of Representatives. No voting record for **H. L. Sadler, Sr.**, Swan Quarter.

IREDELL—No voting records for **Robert A. Collier, Jr.**, Statesville; and **William S. Neel**, Mooresville.

JACKSON—Marcellus Buchan-

(See next page)

an, Sylva, was one of those who testified on behalf of Duke Power Company during hearings on the proposed sale of Nantahala Power and Light Company to Duke. **Lacy Thornburg,** also of Sylva, had a perfect record of supporting cooperatives on all three record votes in the 1963 General Assembly's House. He also supported electric co-ops in their battle against the proposed Nantahala sale to Duke.

Thornburg

LENOIR—Paul Barwick, La Grange, was a strong supporter of rural electrification during the 1963 General Assembly, and editorials on the subject which first appeared in his newspapers were widely reprinted. **Guy Elliott,** Kinston, has no voting record.

Leatherman

LINCOLN—Bruce F. Heafner and **D. A. Houston,** both of Lincolnton, have no voting records. **C. E. Leatherman,** Lincolnton, voted in favor of your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 House of Representatives.

MACON—No voting records for **Val S. Pierson,** Highlands, **Robert Glenn Ray, Jr.,** Franklin, and **William G. Zickgraff,** Franklin.

McDOWELL—Paul J. Story, Marion, voted against your electric cooperative's position on all three record votes in the 1963 House. **W. W. Wall,** Marion, has no voting record.

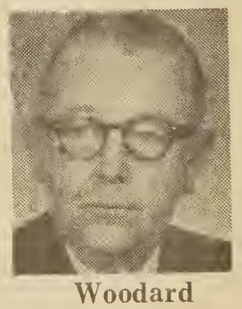
MECKLENBURG (five seats)—No voting records for **William C. Godley, Arthur Goodman, Jr., Grover Lee** and **Marvin Lee Ritch. Elmer H. Garinger, Ernest L. Hicks** and **James B. Vogler** all voted against the position of rural electrics on all three record votes in the 1963 House.

MONTGOMERY—No voting record for **James B. Allen, Jr.,** Troy. **J. Paul Wallace,** Troy, voted against the interests of your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 House.

MOORE—No voting records for **T. Clyde Auman,** West End, and **C. Wiley Purvis,** Robbins, although Purvis was active in the organization of Randolph EMC and is still a member.

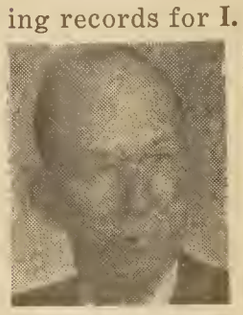
NASH—Allen C. Barbee, Spring Hope, voted against the position of rural electrification on two record votes in the 1963 House and in favor of the co-ops' position on the third. **Henry M. Milgrom,** Battleboro, has no voting record.

NEW HANOVER—Robert Calder, Wilmington, voted against the position of rural electrics on all three roll call votes in the 1963 House. **George T. Clark, Jr.,** and **Richard A. Shew,** both of Wilmington, have no voting records.


Woodard

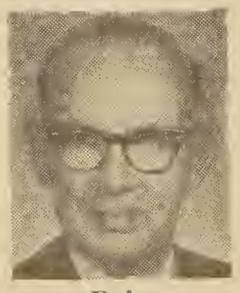
NORTHAMPTON—Joseph J. Flythe, Conway, has no voting record. **J. Raynor Woodard,** Conway, voted for the position of rural electrics on all three record votes in the 1963 House.

ONSLOW (two seats)—No voting records for **I. B. Hudson,** Jacksonville, **W. D. Mills,** Maysville, and **J. F. Mohn,** Richlands. **Hugh A. Ragsdale,** Richlands, voted in favor of the position of rural electrics on all three roll call votes during the 1963 General Assembly's House sessions.


Ragsdale

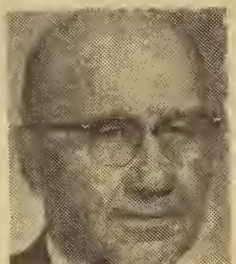
ORANGE—No voting records for: **Gordon B. Cleveland,** Chapel Hill, **Ed Hamlin,** Hillsboro, and **Donald M. Stanford,** Chapel Hill.

PAMLICO—No voting records for **Leland V. Brinson** and **Leo T. Brinson,** both of Arapahoe.


Baker

PASQUOTANK—C. Alden Baker, Elizabeth City, voted in favor of the position of your electric co-op on all three House votes in the 1963 General Assembly. **C. D. (Kep-**

pie) Ferrell and **F. Webb Williams,** both of Elizabeth City, have no voting records.


Lane

PERQUIMAN—No voting record for **Nathaniel Fulford, Herford. Archie T. Lane, Sr.,** Hertford, voted in favor of your electric co-op position on a three record votes in the 1963 House.

Forbes

PITT—No voting record for **Clifton W. Everett,** Bethel. **W. (Red) Forbes,** Winterville, voted in favor the position taken by rural electrification on all three votes the 1963 House of Representatives.

POLK—No voting record for **J. Thurston Arledge. R. E. Brailey** voted 100% for rural electrification in the 1963 Senate.

RANDOLPH—No voting records for **William C. Holder, Raleman,** and **Russell Walker,** Asheboro.

RICHMOND—No voting record for **Bobby R. Hall,** Rockingham, and **W. R. (Bill) Land, Jr.,** Hamlet. **Thomas B. Hunter,** Rockingham, voted for the position of your

lectric co-op on two House rec-
rd votes and against that position
n a third.

ROCKINGHAM—**Earl W. aughn,** Draper, voted against the osition of rural electrification on ll three record votes in the 1963 ouse. **James S. Wilkinson,** Spray, as no voting record.

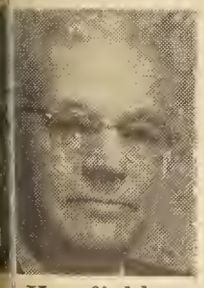
Hollis Owens

RUTHERFORD — **Charles Owens,** Forest City, has no voting record. **Hollis M. Owens,** Rutherfordton, backed the position of rural electrification on all three record votes in e 1963 House of Representa-ves.

SCOTLAND—**Roger C. Kiser,** urinburg, voted against the sition of rural electrification on o record votes and in favor of it a third. **J. Kelly Pearson** has no ting record.

SWAIN—No voting records for E. Coffey, Bryson City, **C. R. awford,** Whittier, **Osley Sau-oke,** Cherokee, and **John P. ndolph,** Bryson City. **Saunooke** s among those who testified ainst the sale of Natahala to ke Power Company.

TRANSYLVANIA — No voting ords for **Ligon B. Ard, Jess A. lloway** and **B. W. Thomason,** of Brevard.



Hawfield

UNION — **S. Glenn Hawfield,** Monroe, voted for the position of electric co-ops on all three record votes in the 1963 General Assembly's House. **Tom A. Little,** Monroe, has no ing record.

ANCE—**Tim Pegram,** Hender-, has no voting record. **A. A. icoffer,** Henderson, voted inst the position taken by elec- co-ops on all three record s in the 1963 House.

AKE—(three seats)—**Frank Colvert, Samuel H. Johnson, . Sansom, Jr.,** and **Basil Sher-** (all of Raleigh) have no vot- records. **Thomas D. Bunn,** Ral- , voted against rural electrifi-on's stand on all three record votes in the 1963 House. **A. A. McMillian,** Raleigh, voted against the position of electric co-ops on one vote, voted "present" another time and did not vote on the third record vote.

WARREN—Frank Banzet, Warrenton, voted against the position of rural electrification on two record votes in the 1961 Senate. **Theaoseus T. Clayton,** Warrenton, and **Wilton R. Drake,** Macon, have no voting records.

WATAUGA—George A. Flowers and **L. A. Smith,** both of Boone, have no voting records.

WAYNE—Mrs. John B. Chase, Eureka, voted in favor of your electric co-op on two House record votes in 1963, and opposed the position of your cooperation on a third. **Ivey B. Harris,** Goldsboro, has no voting record.

WILSON—Robert A. Farris and **J. E. Paschall,** both of Wilson, have no voting records.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

ALAMANCE—Hugh A. Cazel, Burlington, **Archie R. Miller,** Graham, and **James M. Stutts,** Burlington, have no voting records.

ASHE—John Paul Brown, Creston, **Clark Church,** Deep Gap, and **Paul Swanson,** Jefferson, have no voting records.

GUILFORD—J. H. Conoly, Doyle Smith and **Lacy Webster,** all of Greensboro, and **John G. Hutchens, C. Coolidge Murrow** and **Charles C. Spain,** all of High Point, have no voting records.

HENDERSON—Don H. Garren, Hendersonville, has no voting record. **John T. Randall,** Hendersonville, voted against the position of your electric co-op on all three record votes in the 1963 House.

MITCHELL—J. Malone Gouge, Arnold L. McNeal and **J. Dont Street,** all of Bakersville, and **Claude W. Greene,** Spruce Pine, Pine, have no voting records.

POLK—Christ Christ, Columbus, and **Caton G. Dedmondt,** Tryon, have no voting records.

ROWAN—Kenneth A. Eddleman, China Grove, **Austin A. Mitchell,** Kannapolis, and **Elizabeth B. Mitchell,** Salisbury, have no voting records.

YADKIN—Jimmy R. Hutchens and **Charles G. Reavis,** both of Yadkinville, have no voting records.

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MOTHERS PROTEST POWER COMPANY 'OVERCHARGES'

By Roland Olson
NRECA Washington Correspondent

The women of Norfolk, Virginia, are no different from those of North Carolina when it's revealed that they haven't received full value for their money—they all get downright troublesome.

Virginia Electric & Power Company found this out in mid-March when a group of irate Norfolk mothers took it upon themselves to picket Vepco's offices in protest of rates which the mothers said were too high.

The housewives, about 40 strong, marched under the banner of the Committee Against Unfair Utility Rates. According to one of the marchers, the committee was formed "during our coffee klatch routine, when we checked our Vepco bills and found that they'd gone up an average of 20.7 percent in the past two years."

A timely irony to the "mother's march" was that three hours after the picketing began the State Corporation Commission ordered Vepco to reduce its rates by $2.2-million annually to pass on savings from the recent tax cut.

But the 20 to 40 cent savings per month for the average Vepco residential customer by no means satisfied the marchers.

"I don't feel like that's anything—20 cents a month," Mrs. Emory W. Dixon, leader of the protest committee, said. "That's no reduction at all."

What Mrs. Dixon's committee and a number of other consumer-oriented groups are out to correct is the situation which allows power companies to charge their customers rates which return to the companies profits exceeding the accepted fair rate of return of six percent on investment.

Vepco, according to a study issued last year by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, achieved an average rate of return on its investment of 7.6% during the years 1956-60. While a 1.6 percent "overcharge" may not seem too exorbitant on its face, it added up to a grand total of $83.6-million during those years.

The mothers weren't familiar with NRECA's "Report on Overcharges" at the time of their picketing, but the lettering on their signs clearly indicated they had read about overcharges in the newspapers. "Overcharged by Vepco," read one sign which carried a drawing of a woman, electrical cord in hand, who had obviously been "overcharged."

Other signs read "Vepco Rates Too High," "Monopoly Is Not the American Way," and "I'm Very Unhappy With My (Utility) Bill, and I Don't Have a Dog."

The last sign was in reference to a statement made by a Vepco official earlier that sometimes bills are estimated when a meter-reader is prevented from his duties by, say, a vicious dog.

Mrs. Dixon and her committee are now following up on their original protest march by circulating petitions demanding a government investigation of high utility rates. An investigation into this matter "is way past due," the petition says.

There are already 6,000 signatures on the petitions, according to Mrs. Dixon.

Nor have the efforts of the Committee Against Unfair Utility Rates gone unnoticed in the place where most rate structure decisions are made—the state capitol in Richmond.

Edward O. McCue, a state senator, introduced a resolution to find out why electric rates were "quite high" despite record earnings

Housewives from Norfolk, Virginia, group their forces outside the offices of the Virginia Electric & Power Company as they prepare for a march on Vepco in protest of rates which the mothers said were too high.

tility companies. He said the esolution was prompted by a flood of letters" from homemakrs in the Richmond area who hought their rates were too high.

And in Washington, Sen. Lee Ietcalf of Montana gave a fullress speech on the Senate floor in hich he said Vepco's rates indeed arrant an investigation.

(The Montana Senator can't be ccused of being a carpetbagging itic of someone else's power mpanies—in his most recent enate speech he said the Montana ower Company charged the "most xorbitant" private power rates in e nation.)

Metcalf has made a series of 20 oor speeches on what he has called the "excesses" of investor-owned utilities, a term he has shortened to "IOU." The use of the phrase IOU came about, Metcalf said, because investor-owned utilities "are indeed indebted to an American public which they have misled and overcharged."

NRECA's study of rates charged by 80 of the nation's private power companies shows that the companies have collected more than $2-billion in overcharges during the base period of 1956-60.

As pointed out in the NRECA study, "These overcharges, in terms of percentage rate of return and in terms of dollars, constitute income on public utility property above and beyond all costs and reasonable profits. They constitute money taken from the pocket of the American consumer."

There is growing evidence that the American consumer, as witnessed by Mrs. Dixon and her committee, is beginning to rise in indignation against having to foot the bill for the profit bonanza of the private power monopoly.

The many who recognize the magnitude of these overcharges feel there is a real need to investigate and reappraise the effectiveness of private power regulation. By making their presence so clearly felt, the mothers of Norfolk are showing citizens at least one method to help bring about a thorough look at the regulatory process.

just 'tween you and me

•• by Jennie

The woman shopper, like the woman driver, has been the victim of countless jokes—most of them pretty bad. The jokesters would have us believe that the woman in the supermarket is a somewhat dazed creature who dawdles her way from aisle to aisle making her selections by guess and by grab.

It develops, however, that not only are the jokes bad, they are untrue. And recent surveys conducted by major food manufacturers prove it.

After scientifically testing the shopping techniques of thousands of women over the country, manufacturers have learned that the "dawdling shopper" is really scanning and identifying 350 items a minute and that she makes up her mind to select a particular item in one-fifth of a second! And, contrary to legend, she rarely changes her mind.

The research also proved that we women shoppers have some pretty definite ideas about labels—especially their color. Contrary to what the food industry had believed—that background colors for food labels should be green or white—we showed a preference for colors which matched the color of the food inside, with two remarkable exceptions. We matched beets with dark red, beans with green, corn with yellow; but for fruit cocktail, we chose bright red and for such off-white foods as potatoes and pears, we picked blue.

Most of the findings were quite acceptable to those conducting the tests. But why, they wondered, those two puzzlers—red for fruit cocktail and blue for potatoes? Psychologists believe that in the case of the fruit cocktail, the shopper was attracted by the dominant color, the red of the cherry. In the matter of the blue backgrounds, women subconsciously felt that blue would make off-white foods look whiter, just as bluing whitens the laundry.

Analyzing these findings further, it was determined that the ladies (and that's us) were right—color-guide labels are more attractive and also aid in identifying food, making shopping easier.

Gambling that we women **do** know our own minds, many major manufacturers ordered their labels redesigned. Now, thanks to the "dazed and dawdling" woman shopper who knows exactly what she wants, the pattern for good labeling has been established.

And it's up to us to keep it that way. Grocery manufacturers are willing to make changes to please us and to ease our shopping cares—if enough of us let them know what we want. You can do that by writing to the manufacturer the next time you are led astray by a label which misrepresents in any way the contents of the package you purchase. Your letter won't go unnoticed, I can promise you that.

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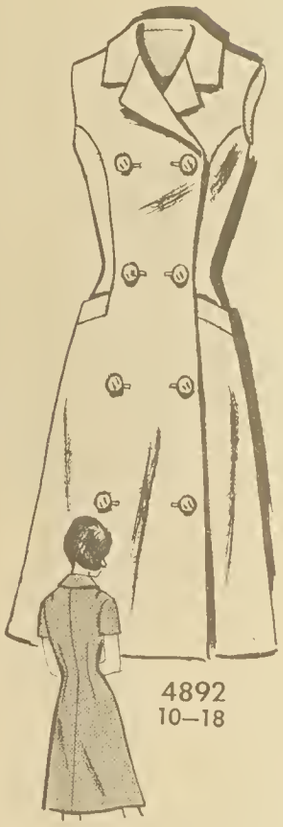
NEWS



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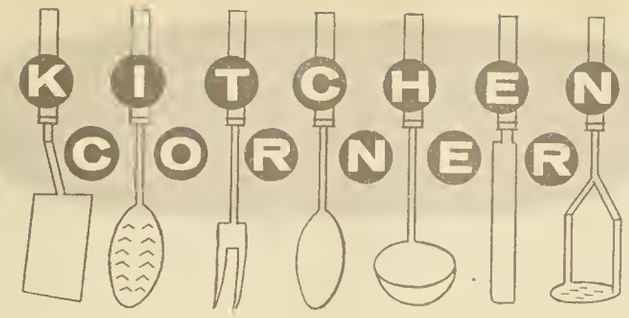

Peter Rabbit's Delight

"I have a recipe we love very much and I'd like to share it with others," writes Mrs. Floyd Baker of Surry County. "Since I'm president of the Shoals Home Demonstration Club, I collect and try a lot of recipes . . . the one I'm sending you is called 'Carrot Cake' and it's delicious."

The Bakers live on a small farm just six miles west of Pilot Mountain and receive their electricity from Surry-Yadkin EMC. Mrs. Baker writes that she looks forward each month to THE CAROLINA FARMER and "the good recipes inside." She adds that she tried the recipe for "Fruit Cocktail Cake" sent in by Mrs. Jack Slade from up her way and liked it so well she's been passing it on to others.

(Note: Mrs. Slade's recipe for "Fruit Cocktail Cake" appeared in the January issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER. If you missed it or have misplaced your copy, just let us know and we'll be happy to forward you another.)

To save Mrs. Baker's recipe, just clip along dotted line, paste on a 3 x 5 card, and file in your permanent recipe file.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And don't forget to include something about yourself and your family: the size of your family, what pleases them most at mealtime, the clubs you belong to, the name of your EMC, and anything else you'd like to share with us.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Floyd Baker
Route 2, Box 134, Pinnacle, N. C.

CARROT CAKE

2 cups sugar
1 cup butter or shortening
2 cups self-rising flour
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
3 egg yolks
3 egg whites
2½ tablespoons hot water
1½ cups shredded carrots
2 cups chopped walnuts

Cream butter (or shortening) and sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Sift dry ingredients, then add egg yolks and water. Combine all ingredients and add carrots and nuts. Finally, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites

Bake in greased tube pan one hour at 350°F. or until done.

GOVERNOR'S RACE

(Continued from page 9)

our rural cooperatives have outlived their usefulness.

"These organizations were formed by and are owned by our own rural people—not by foreigners or outlanders—to meet crucial and long-neglected needs of our farm people. Except for the successful membership-owned electric cooperatives, many of our farm folks might still be living in the dark—reading by kerosene lamps, scrubbing clothes on washboards, heating irons on wood stoves. I think it would be unfair and unwise for these membership corporations to be either eaten up whole or eroded away. I certainly would not be a part of any effort in that direction."

Republican Primary

ROBERT L. GAVIN—Did not respond to the questionnaire and has no voting record.

CHARLES W. STRONG—Voted against rural electrification on both occasions during the 1963 General Assembly. He did not respond to the questionnaire.

DONALD BADGLEY—Badgley voted unfavorably twice and favorably once on rural electrification issues in the 1963 House of Representatives. He answered the questions as follows:

(1) "As you know, I voted against this bill in the last session. If similar legislation is introduced again, I would have an open mind and would give it further consideration."

(2) "I don't know."

(3) "I voted against plac electric co-ops under the Utilit Commission during the last s sion."

Badgley

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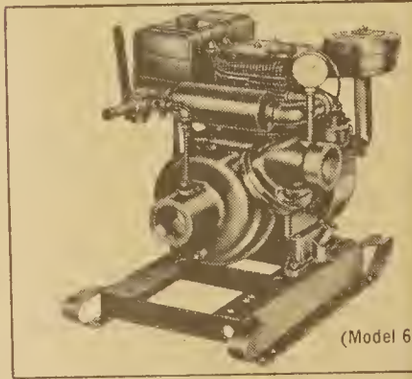

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AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Working in the yard can be fun and rewarding, but it can also be aggravating. Take water, for instance. Did you ever want to water a part of your yard or garden, but before you could, you first had to struggle with "miles" of tangled hose leading from your lone outdoor faucet?

"Green thumb time" is fast approaching and you can do both your yard and yourself a big favor by installing conveniently-located lawn faucets. By having these faucets installed around your house, garage, and yard, you will be able to provide ample water to your garden and lawn areas when and where it is required.

The location of lawn faucets should be given careful consideration when you and your contractor plan the plumbing system for a new home. In existing homes, contact your plumbing contractor to arrange for the installation of additional faucets.

Remember, though, a water supply is only as good as the pump. As you increase your usage of water, the pump that was once adequate may now be a problem. May, which has been designated as "Water-Up Month," would be a good time to have your water system checked out to see if it will provide the necessary water during the coming hot summer.

We blame winter for many of our ills, but summer is guilty of a good share, too. For some people, the hot months of the year constitute the "not-so-good ole summertime."

Medical authorities agree that the human heart is forced to work many times harder in hot, humid weather than at other times.

Another questionable contribution of the summer months is that irritating allergy that strikes millions—hay fever. Often the subject of humor, hay fever is no laughing matter to those who suffer from it.

Fortunately, relief from both heat and hay fever is available to everyone today with modern air conditioning. The health benefits of air conditioning are undisputed. Medical authorities have attested to its usefulness in combating ailments of the heart, allergies such as hay fever, and in building up general resistance to all diseases.

Tests have shown that air conditioning can reduce the pollen count in a room by 98 per cent. Filtering, dehumidifying and cooling the air enables allergy sufferers to relax in comfort.

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Cooley Bill Would Limit FPC

Chairman Harold D. Cooley of the House Committee on Agriculture has introduced a bill to clarify the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over electric utilities.

Specifically, the legislation would deny FPC jurisdiction over:

(1) Any nonprofit corporation or any membership or cooperative corporation or association, including the rural electrification co-ops.

(2) Any transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce or any sale of electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce, if delivery of such electric energy is made in, or at the boundary of, a State to any person or purchaser for resale and distribution to ultimate consumers in such State.

"The only legitimate role of FPC is the regulation of wholesale interstate transactions constitutionally beyond the power of State control," Cooley said. "Congress never intended that FPC should regulate REA-financed cooperatives or power company operations predominantly intrastate in character.

"During the past few years, however, the Commission has been attempting to extend its jurisdiction to REA systems and to the intrastate activities of private electric companies. This action by FPC is an invasion of the powers reserved to the several States. I am opposed to such invasions and the electric cooperatives and the power companies alike are also opposed."

Cooley pointed out that last July the FPC issued an order against three REA-financed electric cooperatives to show cause why they should not comply with the Commission's regulatory requirements. Extended hearings have been held on this controversial order, but no decision is expected prior to September.

Several hundred cooperatives have intervened in this proceeding, as has the Secretary of Agriculture, in opposition to FPC's move to assert jurisdiction.

"I am in complete concurrence with this position," Cooley said. "It is my firm belief that there is no justification whatever for this intrusion by the FPC into the REA program. Such intrusion is unwarranted because:

"(1) There is nothing in the Federal Power Act, or in its legislative history, giving FPC regulatory authority over the cooperatives.

"(2) Congress created FPC to protect consumers and investors of the commercial power industry operating in interstate commerce. The cooperatives and their owner-consumers neither need nor want this protection. They vigorously and rightfully oppose FPC regulation.

"(3) Congress has in the past consistently rejected proposals to give FPC such authority.

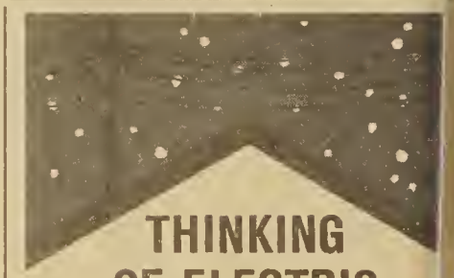
"(4) Congress gave the REA Administrator authority and responsibility over the very matters that FPC now seeks to regulate, with respect to REA operations. If FPC is allowed to move in, it will mean that the Commission can nullify or modify determinations made by the REA Administrator.

"(5) I am opposed to saddlin the nonprofit cooperatives wit the burdens of expense and dela which would be involved in th needless regulation.

"Moreover, unless this bi clarifying FPC jurisdiction passed, the co-ops will be compel ed to spend great sums of mon in litigation on the FPC pow grab.

"There simply is no need, no e cuse, for the extension of the Co mission's powers into an ar which it has left untouched—a properly so—for a quarter of century. Enactment of my b should make this crystal clear the Commission."

Cooley emphasized that he w one of the original supporters f legislation creating REA. T Committee on Agriculture h jurisdiction over REA legislati



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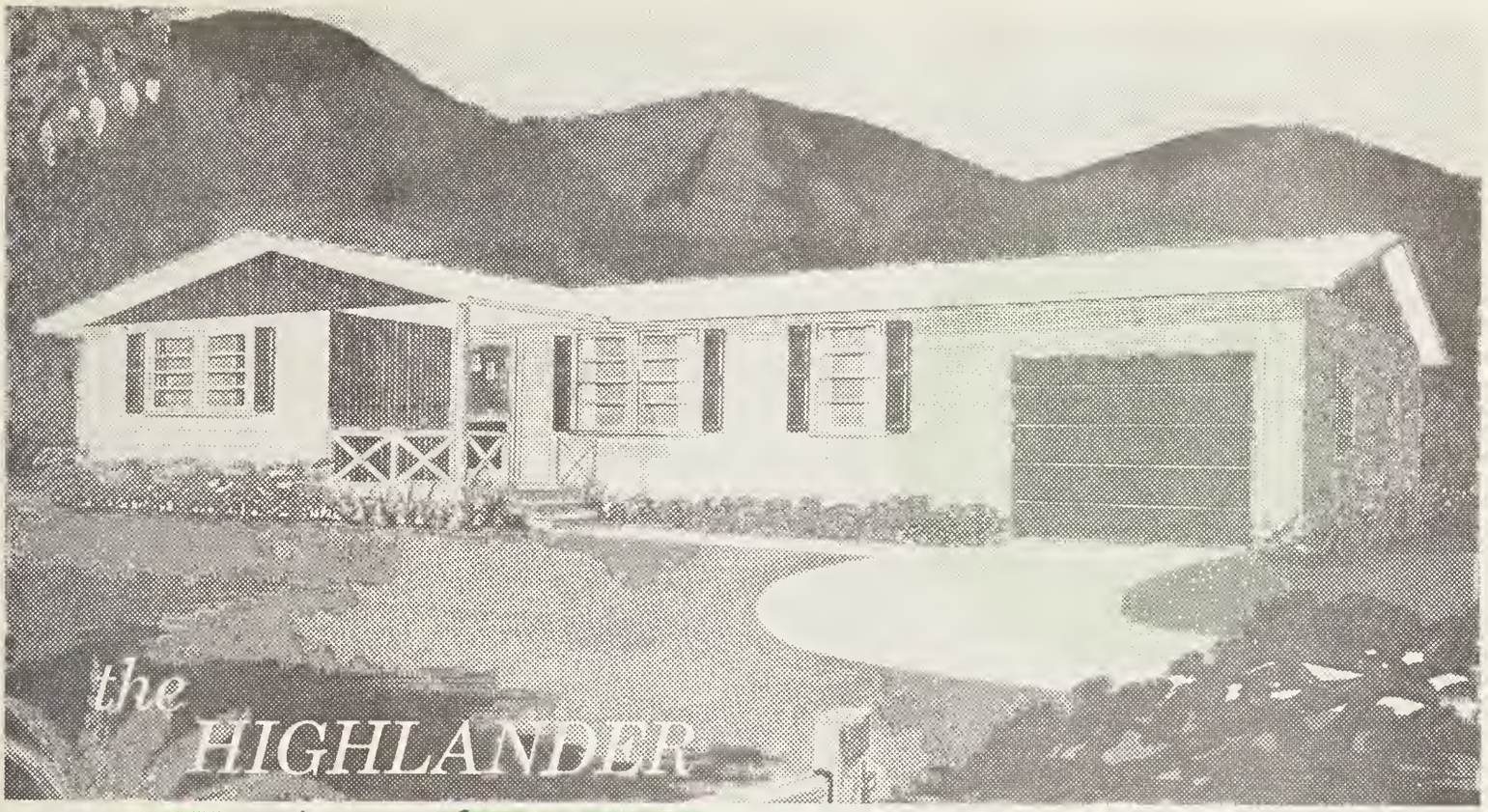

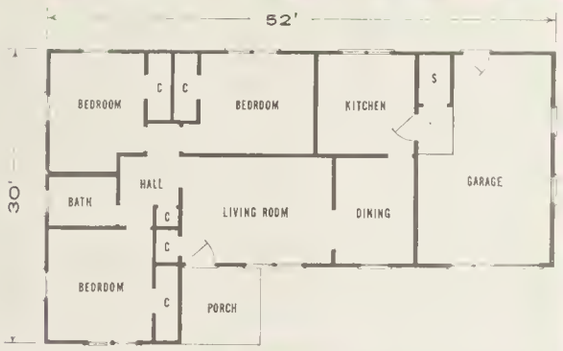

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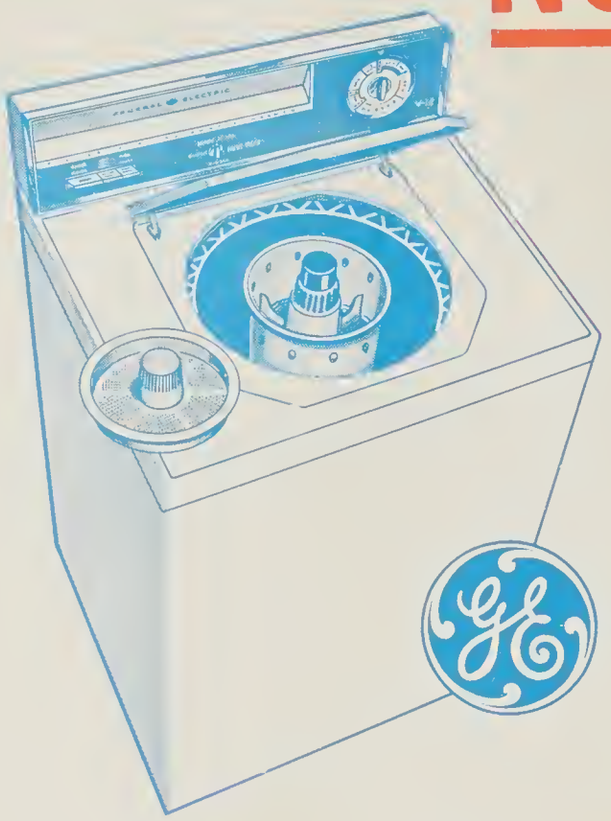

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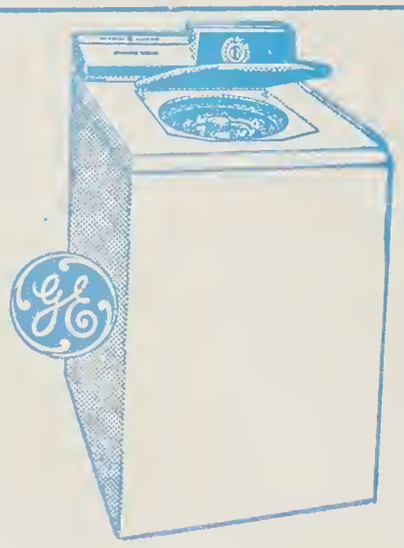

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